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Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.	
December.	
Thurs. 6	Football, Ruel-Tin School v. M. Dawson. XI. School ground. A. Hamra Theatre. Wrestling Contest and Varieties. 9. Tour Eiffel Music Hall. Varieties. 9.30.
Sat. 8	A. S. O. Rugby Football. K. S. O. v. Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Zizia Theatre. Debut of M. Brandes. 9. New British Club. Concert.
Tues. 11	British R. F. Club (Alex.) Distribution of prizes. 6.
Sat. 15	Scotch High School. Women's Guild Sale of Work. 3.
Wed. 19	Sailors and Soldiers' Institute. Fancy Sale. 3.
CAIRO.	
December.	
Thurs. 6	Khedivial Opera House. French Opera Company. 9.15. Ezbekieh Theatre. French comedy company. 9. Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30. Alcazar Parisien. 9.30. Champs Elysees. Cinematograph Entertainment.
Fri. 7	Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghish Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Sat. 8	Holy Carpet Ceremony.
Sun. 9	Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghish Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Tues. 12	Y. W. C. A. Sale of Work at Continental Hotel.

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The Egyptian Gazette

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MARRIAGE.

BROADBENT CRONE.—On the 2nd inst., at the Church of the Epiphany, Port Said, by the Rev. Canon Strange, Harry Broadbent, American Consul Agent, to Lilian Theodora, 3rd daughter of John Crone, Esq., Sefton Drive, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

DEATH.

HODGSON.—At Ibrahimieh, Kamieh, on the 5th inst., W. Hodgson Boy, late Loco Works Manager, Boulaq.

The Egyptian Gazette

THE ENGLISH DAILY NEWSPAPER.
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1906.

HEALTH IN THE SUDAN

"The Sudan is not the fever-stricken, small-pox-ravaged country into which the Egyptian diseases, ophthalmia, bilharzia, and anchylostoma, are rapidly being introduced, while sleeping sickness is advancing, cholera and plague threatening Port Sudan, and leprosy creeping in from the West. What are the facts? There are five provinces at least which are practically free from the malaria infection fever cannot originate there—namely, Halfa, Dongola, Berber, Khartoum, and Suakin; and with the introduction of suitable dwellings and energetic mosquito brigades, other provinces will be freed from malaria. Smallpox shows itself occasionally, but if the country can be vaccinated throughout smallpox will disappear. Great advances have been made towards this end during this last year or two. The carrier of sleeping sickness has been caught in Sudan territory, it is true, but so far not a single case of sleeping sickness has been imported. Quarantine regulations directly under the control of the sanitary authorities have been instituted for Port Sudan and for the country generally; and the arrangements at Halfa have been so far successful that plague and cholera have been kept out.

"Egyptian ophthalmia is decidedly uncommon, and bilharzia and anchylostoma, the two principal Egyptian diseases, have not taken hold of the natives to any extent. Lastly, the natives are amenable to medical treatment, so that there is little difficulty in carrying out measures for the security of the country against epidemics, so far as active opposition from the people is concerned. The Bah-el-Ghazal must be excepted from this general statement on account of our present want of knowledge of the characters of its people and that of the people of the Eastern Sudan, who are still timid and suspicious. It is satisfactory to know that the natives of the country are gradually gaining confidence in the hospitals. A native correspondent recently wrote in the 'Sudan Times' in the following terms: A few years back, the arrival of a medical officer in a village meant general alarm; everybody sought a hiding-place. Now things are changed in such a manner that native patients flock to the hospital to be treated."

The above extract from the recent report of Dr. J. B. Christopherson shows how satisfactory is the medical administration of the

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Public Holiday.

The Ministries and Government offices will close on Saturday for the Mohamal ceremony.

Zizania Theatre.

The drawing for boxes and stalls for the forthcoming opera season will take place at the Bourse to-morrow at 6 p.m.

Dishonest Shawish.

The Attorney General has sentenced Mohamed El Shadi, of the City Police, to two months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of theft.

British Rifle Club (Alex).

Members are informed that a meeting will be held at the British Club on Tuesday next, 11th inst., at 6 p.m., when Mr. E. B. Gould, I.C.O., has kindly consented to present the prize.

Public Health Dept.

Messrs. Harry Lincoln Finlay, Philomen Vitalis Charles Gaillardot and Max Dehan, physicians, M. Theodor Ulmer, pharmacist, and M. Joseph Keller, dentist, have been authorised to practise in Egypt.

More Egyptian Ingratitude.

In Cairo, the other day a Berbera in the employ of Jades Herzog of the Mixed Court set fire to the house of his master, who had refused to pay him more than his stipulated salary. Damages to the extent of L.R. 40 was done, and the Berbera is now in custody.

Egyptian Markets.

Coupons No. 16 on the first 5 per cent. debentures, falling due on 1st December 1906, are payable at the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, 27, Clements Lane, London E.C.; at the L.R. value, and the Anglo-Egyptian Bank offices at Cairo and Alexandria at the current rate of exchange.

Wrestling at the Alhambra.

Last night's bouts at the Alhambra resulted as follows:—Van der Berg beat Cyril (9 minutes); Limousin beat Cément (7 minutes); Ottlinger beat Eismann (6 minutes); Shakh-mat beat Mohamed (13 minutes). Tonight's events are billed as follows:—Ottlinger v. Van der Berg; Eismann v. Karl Cyril; Paul Pons v. Sobersmann; Angelo Bazzarini v. Limousin.

Signs of the Times.

Among the signs of the coming season at Cairo is the reopening for the winter of the fashionable establishments in the L-malla quarter. The well-known Parisian jeweller of the Rue de la Paix, M. Goven-Lacloche, has just opened his premises in Shari el Manshi, where he is to be seen a magnificent assortment of all the latest designs in artistic jewellery.

Egyptian Cooking: London's Latest Fad.

A certain small restaurant near Charing Cross, London, is enjoying a boom just now. It is an Egyptian restaurant, and makes a specialty of a weird dish made from corded milk known as yaghour, which is strongly recommended as a cure for dyspepsia. A number of Americans, tired of the tedious so-called "American dishes" served by enterprising London hotel-keepers, have discovered and so bombed this little place.

The Plague.

For the week ending December 2, there were 24 cases of plague throughout Egypt: 2 at Alexandria, 10 at Ghizeh, 11 at Nag Hammadi, and one at Tala. An epidemic of pneumonic plague broke out on the 26th November at Nag Hammadi, a village near Farafut. The total for the year to December 2 was 454 cases, as against for the same period 26 in 1905 and 82 in 1904. Yesterday's bulletin records two cases (one fatal) and a death in hospital at Nag Hammadi.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie.)

L'activité s'est partagée entre la Delta Light et les nouvelles émissions, les R's et H's ont particulièrement.

Ces derniers se relèvent de 15/16 à 1 1/16 et ont rente sensiblement à ce prix. L'émission de transactions est en lieu.

La Delta Land haussée également de 4 1/2 à 4 3/4.

Reprise aussi la Delta Light de 12 3/4 à 12 1/2, les Privileges Transvaal et Beld Alexandria de 203 à 204 et 204 et 207, les Lots Tare de 151 à 152 1/2, la Cassa di Sconto de 253 à 249 et 249 et 248 1/2, l'Union de 117 1/2 à 117 1/4, la 1/16 vendue, le Trust de 111/16 vendue à 111/16, la 1/16, les Splendid Hotels de 4 1/8 à 4 1/4, et le Crédit Franco-Egyptien de 6 3/32 à 6 1/2.

Par contre, la National Bank a baissé de 5 1/2 à 5 1/4, les Jouissances Eaux du Canal de 7 1/2 à 7 1/4, la D de 17 5/8 à 17 9/16, les Markes de 29/9 à 29/6, la Salt et Soda de 25/9 à 25/6, l'obligation ancienne C 6 1/2, Ponce de 329 à 326, la Banque d'Attache de 133 à 131 1/2, les Sociétés de 86 à 84, l'Ordinary Khedivial Mail de 48 à 47, les 1/16 vendue, la Land Bank de 8 15/16 à 8 7/8, les Bites de 2 9/16 achetées à 2 9/16 vendues, le Comptoir de 7 1/16 à 7 1/32, la Building Lands de 5 3/4 à 5 11/6, les 3/16, et l'Union Franco-Egyptienne de 6 9/16 à 6 17/32.

La rente de la dette extérieure sans chargement: L.H. Loan Development Co. continue à être traitée avec 1/4 de prime.

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THE KHEDEVE.

THE "TIMES" ALLEGATIONS.

HIS HIGHNESS INDIGNANT.

LONDON, December 4. The "Daily Telegraph" has published a telegram from Cairo stating that H.H. the Khedive had received a telegram from London detailing certain remarks contained in an article on Egypt, published in the "Times" on 27th November. His Highness has expressed his indignation that his good faith and loyalty should have been called in question. (Reuter).

NATIVE PRESS COMMENTS.

The allegations of the "Times" in regard to the Khedive occupy a great deal of space in the Native Press to-day.

Mustapha Pasha Kamel yesterday published in "Al Luma" the prospectus of the "Egyptian Standard Co." comprising 32 articles. In "Al Luma," leading article Mustapha Kamel says: The attack of the "Times" on the Emir of Egypt will not frighten or harm anybody in Egypt. The only result of its publication will be to convince the Egyptian people that their Khedive is in sympathy with them. It is strange, however, to hear Lord Cromer charge the Native Press with misrepresentation, while he says nothing about the "Times" article. Can any one point to an Egyptian paper which has abused the King of England as the "Times" has the Khedive?

"Al Zohar," in a lengthy leading article, says: The Khedive's inclination towards the independence of his country is only natural, but it remains to be proved whether his Highness is devoting his care and attention to this question or not, and whether it is true that his Highness's mind is taken up with the matter and that he gives orders to the Anti-British agitators and keeps them well provided with the necessary funds. At the beginning of his rule the Khedive used to support the political object of his country, but now, as Halaw, Mustapha Pasha Kamel, and Sheikh Aly Youssef have changed their policy, while his Highness is busy improving his estates, we do not imagine he would any longer spend a piastre on them. Still, the Khedive has the Wakf, the social Wakf, and the income from decorations at his disposal, and if it is difficult to prove that he disposes of the Wakf funds, it is not difficult to do so in regard to the two latter sources.

"Al Moayad" says: The statements of the "Times" of the 27th inst. in regard to the Khedive produced the worst effect in Egypt before that issue of the "Times" arrived here; but the complete translation of the article and our comments thereon will, we believe, remove these effects, as the statements in question are found to be based on no essential or important facts, but on malicious tales, that is, if the article was suggested by some one in authority. Otherwise the "Times" correspondent must be blamed for his lack of knowledge of Egyptian affairs.

"Al Moayad" then makes comments on the principal points of the "Times" article. Our contemporary adds: The Khedive's position in Egypt is the same as that of any crown prince in any kingdom, while the sovereignty of Turkey over Egypt is as it was in the time of Mohamed Ali, exercising no more authority than does the native President of the Mixed Tribunals.

A DEMENTI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Dear Sir,—To my great surprise I see my name mentioned in your yesterday's issue among the list of the "Nationalist Party." I desire it to be known there is no truth in this statement; I have never belonged to any party what's ever, my attitude having always been of a strictly neutral character.—Yours truly,

HASSAN MOHSEN

(The list published by us was that of the subscribers to Mustapha Pasha Kamel's new Anglo-French organ, which was published by the "Luma" (itself, Ed. E.G.).

EGYPT'S OIL TRADE.

NEW COMPANY BEING FORMED.

Egypt's natural deficiency in fuel and timber having to be supplied from foreign countries, the import houses of Alexandria dealing with these commodities hold a position in the commercial world in no way inferior to that of the great export firms dealing in cotton and other Egyptian produce. A feature of the trade of this remarkable country is the consistency with which both her buying and selling operations expand.

In the year 1905 the consumption of coal, by British, attained the record figure of over a million tons, and the value of timber imported reached £1,200,000, chiefly from the Baltic, Austria, and Eastern Europe. Egypt's consumption of petroleum oil is also following this rapid upward trend, the Alexandria agents of the great Baku firm of Nobel Bros. having marketed over 11,000 tons within the last Customs year. This company, the Société Egyptienne d'Importation de Pétrole, is about to be taken over by an Anglo-Egyptian limited company, for the extension of the petroleum, coal, and timber import trade of Egypt.

The moment appears not inopportune for the great cotton buying centres of the world engaged in handling Egyptian cotton to repeat some 20 per cent. above the usual rates, and maintain it. Egypt's own purchasing power shows no symptoms of declining from the rate maintained since the fall of Omar, in 1898.

GERMANY AND THASSOS.

COALING STATION RUMOUR DENIED.

If it were on good authority that the rumour emanating from abroad that Germany is endeavouring to secure a coaling station at Thassos is groundless. (Reuter).

KHARTOUM NOTES.

THE WELLCOME LABORATORIES.

The second report of the Wellcome Research Laboratories has recently been published. It is a handsome volume, profusely illustrated with engravings and colour plates, and records the work accomplished by the able staff of the Laboratories under the direction of Dr. Balfour.

Several portions may be passed over by the general reader as being altogether too technical to enlist his interest. There are other portions, however, which are of more general interest, such as the chapter entitled "Mosquito Work in Khartoum and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan generally." Statistics are given of the distribution and breeding of mosquitoes in and around Khartoum, of the work done by the Mosquito Brigade to combat this pest, and the relation it bears to the spread of malaria. Other parts and diseases more or less peculiar to the Sudan are treated of in other portions of the report.

The report of the Chemical Laboratory is another chapter which will prove of peculiar interest. It contains analyses of the waters of the White and the Blue Nile, of the fresh milk supplied to Khartoum residents, and the efforts made to insure its purity (in spite of the discovery made by the native milk-vendors of the supplementary value of Father Nile); of native grains, salt, etc., Gum-arabic, resins, etc., and of the careful study, and an analysis of its chief varieties and notes on the method of determining their comparative viscosity and strength are given.

Although the report not only does credit to the institution from which it emanates, but will prove of valuable service to science.

In November, says the "Sudan Gazette," we are supposed to suffer from the rigours of winter, but the mercury is perverse and 10° in the afternoon does not seem like a very severe winter. This reminds us of the story of an Irishman in Queensland whose ghost was seen a day after his death roaming in the town. Upon being questioned Pat's ghost said that he had gone down to the lower regions but had hurried up in search of his overcoat for fear of catching cold down there on account of the draft.

A new steam roller which rolls the streets without water has been acquired for Khartoum.

FRENCH OPERA IN CAIRO.

"MIGNON."

(FROM OUR THEATRICAL CORRESPONDENT.)

I saw "Mignon," the second performance, on Monday night—that is, I endured about an act and a half, and then could endure no longer. The troupe (I except the "heavy guns" whom we have not yet heard) go from tolerable to bad, from bad to hopeless—"Mignon," "Romeo and Juliet," "Mignon." "Mignon" was quite hopeless; the orchestra was asleep and flat the whole time, and Mlle. Karl, who was singing Mignon, did not know enough to keep in with it, so that she sounded sharp; but she wavered suspiciously on her own account. M. Durand, who is evidently an old hand, and gave a good enough rendering of their parts. Mlle. Charpentier one would call very good, but for certain disagreeable intonations in her passages. M. Montoux and the rest? Well, they acted and spoke moderately well; it would be waste of ink to write about their singing or that of the chorus.

Why in the name of music do these people who get up the programmes talk of Falcon, Duguez, Galli Marié, demi-caractère, and other fantastic names? Just as the Non-vocals speak of disease, chanteuse à voix, gommeuse, etc., dancers whose attraction is—well, frills and powder! Why not say straight out that they have not been able to get more than one or two people with any sort of voice—and those as often as not all but past their work! We all know it is not the fault of the company if they can't sing; and one is only too glad to say what one can about them, and in their favour. But when we are given the sort of stuff we had on Monday night and told to consider it as real opera properly sung, criticism becomes a mere farce. One can only suppose, that M. Poncet himself round France, found everyone engaged, managed to pick up Escalier, Mlle. Charpentier, and (I do hope) one or two more we have not yet heard, and then filled up the rest as best he could.

After all, the receipts are quite safe, thanks to the abonnés, so I don't suppose it matters to M. Poncet and the Cercle how the people sing,—or how we criticize!

MAPLE & Co., Ltd.

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UPHOLSTERS TO H.M. KING EDWARD VII.

Be glad to announce that their representative, Mr. T. OLIVER, is now staying at the New Khedivial Hotel, Alexandria, where he will remain till December 24th, and where he will be pleased to make appointments and to give his advice on all matters concerning Furniture and Decoration.

Mr. OLIVER will be in Cairo at Shepherd's Hotel, from December 25th, till the end of January.

EGYPT IN PARLIAMENT.

CRITICISM OF ABATTOIR METHODS.

"IS EGYPT A FOREIGN COUNTRY?"

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday week, Viscount Castlereagh (U. Maidstone) asked the Secretary for War if his attention had been called to the method of slaughtering cattle for the use of the British troops in Egypt by bleeding and alighting their breasts open so that they took from five to ten minutes to die; would he make inquiry from the Army Service Corps officers who had to superintend these cruel operations in the public abattoirs at Alexandria and elsewhere, and endeavour to have more humane methods adopted?

Mr. Buchanan (Financial Secretary to the War Office, Portsmouth, E.)—The cattle in Egypt for the use of the troops are slaughtered according to the custom of the country, and the method approved by the Egyptian authorities. Inquiries are being made from the General Officer Commanding with regard to the circumstances referred to by the noble lord. The War Office has no control over the abattoirs.

Mr. Lee—Has the right hon. gentleman's attention been called to the report of the Inter-departmental Committee on the humane slaughtering of animals, which laid it down that certain methods should be followed in the case of Army and Navy establishments, and will he see that these methods are strictly enforced in the case of meat supplied to the Army Service Corps?

Mr. Buchanan—We have no control over the Egyptian authorities in this matter.

Sir H. Vincent (U. Central Sheffield)—Has the hon. gentleman no control over the contractors in Egypt?

Mr. Buchanan—Not in a foreign country like Egypt.

Sir H. Vincent—Is Egypt a foreign country? (Laughter.)

Mr. Lupton (L. Sleaford)—Will the hon. gentleman suggest that the Egyptian Government should supply vaccinated veal to the troops? (Laughter.)

No answer was given.

Denial of Again!—Mr. Dillon (L. Tharston) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the facts that the information promised on July 3 last had now been made available for members, and that the condition of Egypt no longer gave cause for anxiety, he could give an early opportunity of discussing the Denial of Affray, and the trial and consequences which followed it.

Sir E. Grey—His Majesty's Government have already been made on this subject, and it is not possible for them to give special facilities for another discussion.

Mr. Dillon—Does the right hon. gentleman remember that he asked the House to abstain from discussing this matter until this information was obtained?

Sir E. Grey—I remember I made that appeal before any statement at all was made and before we had official information. The hon. member did not respond to that appeal himself, but other hon. members did. After papers had been laid I did not deprecate discussion, and a discussion actually took place. There is nothing which has taken place subsequently which would justify the Government in allowing special time for discussion.

A Well Deserved Rebuke.—Apropos of the above question, the "Globe" administers the following well merited rebuke to Mr. Dillon:

If Mr. Dillon were not an irresponsible character as he is melancholy in demeanour, he would scarcely have laid himself out for the sub righty administered yesterday by Sir Edward Grey over the Denial of Affray, the trial, and the consequences which followed it. The full facts of this wretched affray have been published, and there is no necessity for further discussion, especially when it is common knowledge that Mr. Dillon only wishes to bring it up for the purpose of siding sedition and strife in the outer Empire. He did not respond to Sir E. Grey's solemn appeal earlier in the Session not to discuss this question; in the name of the liberties of Parliament he outraged every canon of good taste and conduct; and there is no reason why he should be given facilities to raise a debate on a "chance Jodge" when nobody else requires it.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

Mr. Faris Yusuf, a Syrian gentleman, with an Englishman, who desires to remain for the present anonymous in Egypt, are taking the initiative in starting a school for the deaf and dumb of Egypt, and forming a committee to look after the carrying out of the project.

A country which owns no school or class for the deaf and dumb is obviously in extreme need of such a school or class. But an expert teacher who also knows Arabic well is probably so unique and unlikely a phenomenon that the actual existence of such a one in Egypt should, we think, be considered a very remarkable piece of good fortune to the country, and a chance which it were foolish and worse, to lose. Mr. Abdallah Lidlaby, whom the committee has secured for the school, has these qualifications: he was fully trained in England, was a teacher at the Landaff school, and studied and learned Arabic at Beyrout. And he has already fully proved in Egypt that he can train Arabic-speaking deaf-mutes.

It has, it appears, been decided to start a boarding-school for deaf-mutes at Zig Zag in the old "Jard of Goshen." The teaching will be gratuitous, and the charges for board will do little more than pay the bare expenses of food. But well-to-do parents will be expected to contribute according to their means. The school will thus be a purely charitable enterprise, yet an attempt will be made to make it at least partially self-supporting. This seems to be a

BETTING IN EGYPT.

PARI MUTUEL CRITICISED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir—As a visitor to the Sky Meeting at the Khedivial Sporting Club, some few days ago, I was surprised to notice that by the management of the Pari Mutuel with regard to place betting the stonewall would easily arise whereby the more one staked for a place the more one would lose, notwithstanding the fact that the horse backed for a place had obtained one. Such a state of things is obviously unfair as no one whose choice in backing for a place has succeeded should ever stand to lose money on his bet; however short the odds, he should always get his money back plus a sum, very small at times it may be, in addition to the amount he has staked.

The simplest way to explain my meaning is to set out in imaginary figures the two systems of place-betting, the one adopted at present in Cairo and the one I would suggest as superior.

Let us imagine a race with seven starters and the amounts staked on each horse for a place as follows:—

Horse	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	Total
"A."	Money staked for a place	£1,500						
"B."		1,000						
"C."			500					
"D."				100				
"E."					100			
"F."						50		
"G."							50	
								£3,800

And let us further imagine that the horses A., D., and G. are, respectively, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. Subtracting 10% for the club we are left with £2,970 to distribute, and this, according to the methods at present adopted in Cairo, is distributed as follows:—

£2,970 is divided into three equal parts, making £990; that is to say, £990 is set aside for the backers of A., the same amount for those of D. and the same amount for those of G., with the result that for every £1 staked by the backers of A. they only receive back about 12s., and that although A. has obtained a place. In such case it is impossible to quote the odds for the human race is not yet sufficiently philanthropic to stake in racing matters for a certain loss, and in proportion as the backers of A. lose, the backers of D. and G. win in this case at the respective rates of nearly 10 to 1 and 20 to 1.

A more correct way—indeed, I venture to assert, a more usual way—would be the following: Taking the same horses and the same stakes, and assuming the same horses A., D., and G. are placed as before. From the total £3,800, deduct as before 10%, leaving £2,970. From this sum deduct the amount staked on the three placed horses, viz., in this case £1,500, £1,000, and £500, total £1,650. Deducting £1,650 from £2,970 would leave us with £1,320 for division. Divide this £1,320 into three equal parts, making three sums of £440 each, and distribute £440 to the backers of horse A. together with their original stake of £1,500 in proportion to the amounts they have staked, and a similar amount in a similar manner to the backers of horses D. and G.

Following this scheme the backers of horse A. would receive odds of 75 to 23 on or say 7 to 2 on, while the backers of D. and G. would obtain odds of about 9 to 2 and 9 to 1 respectively against. This seems a far more equitable arrangement for all parties than the first one and brings the odds for place betting to a far more ordinary figure. It must be admitted that there is one method, if this latter scheme should be adopted, whereby the staker would not receive back his stake, and that is in the somewhat remote contingency of three very hotly backed favourites being all placed. Suppose, for example, horses A., B., and C. should be placed, the 10% first extracted for the club would not only swallow up profits but would leave a deficit of £30. In such case I would venture to suggest that the club should forgo a little of its 10% (namely £30 out of £330) and simply repay the stakes in full. But this contingency is, I say, somewhat remote, whereas under the former scheme it might frequently happen that he who backed the favourite for a place might find himself as I have endeavoured to show above, in the incongruous position of losing the more the more he staked.—I am, etc.,

VIATOR.

HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

Two cisterns of 40 cubic metres capacity are being built at Semakh, on the Hedjaz line. A hospital is being erected at Oaif for the soldiers employed in discharging material arriving at that point for the railway. Two large engines lately arrived there from Europe.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. Moorish Prince, with passengers and general cargo, left Manchester on the 5th inst., and is due at Alexandria on or about the 21st inst.

The M.M. steamer Equator arrived at Marcellas from Alexandria yesterday afternoon.

The Moss liner Mercs sailed from Liverpool yesterday afternoon and is due here about the 19th inst., with passengers, mail, and general cargo.

CARLTON HOTEL

BUKELLEY (near Alexandria) half way to San Stefano. RAMLEY'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL. Full Pension P.T. 50 a day with Monthly Terms. Visitors from Cairo night at Hotel Carlton. Restaurant Lunch, P.T. 15.—Dinner, P.T. 20.—Proprietor, CAQUILINA, (late of The Club & Bar).

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The Princess of Wales, attended by Lady Mary Trefus, and accompanied by the Countess of Gosford, Lady Elcho, and Lady Alice Stanley, visited last Thursday afternoon the Institute of Archaeology at the University of Liverpool, and spent an hour in examining the results of the recent work of the staff in Greece and Egypt.

The Earl and Countess of Halsbury are leaving London this month for Egypt.

Sir Barrington and Lady Stinson left London for Egypt on board the P. and O. steamship Persia last Friday.

A banquet of twenty-five covers will be given at the Khedivial Club, Cairo, on Xmas Day in honor of Saad Pasha Zoghbi, the new Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir Richard Temple was one of the passengers by the S.S. Omari, which left yesterday for Constantinople.

Mr. Frederic Cornwallis Pasfield, of New York, formerly United States Minister to Egypt, writer of books and magazines articles on foreign travel and diplomacy, has been promoted to be an officer of the French Legion of Honour. Mr. Pasfield was created a chevalier of the order on New Year's Day, 1905.

COMMISSION MUNICIPALE.

La Commission Municipale s'est réunie le 5 décembre 1906, à 4 h. p.m., sous la présidence de S.E. le Dr. Schiessbach.

S.E. le Président fait part des résultats de ses démarches faites de concert avec M.M. Benachi auprès de M. Arondaris, sous-directeur des services techniques; ce dernier lui a exprimé son regret de devoir persister dans sa résolution, mais il l'a assuré de tout son concours pour le cas où la Municipalité aurait besoin de renseignements sur les travaux entrepris durant sa gestion, particulièrement ceux d'assainissement.

La Commission, conformément à sa précédente décision, renvoie, en conséquence, la question à la Délégation pour la fixation de la gratification à accorder à M. Arondaris.

La Commission continue l'examen de la question des nouvelles ressources, au sujet desquelles tous les documents préparatoires et contenant les études faites à ce sujet par l'Administrateur, le Comité des Finances et la Délégation avaient été préalablement envoyés aux Membres.

Une longue discussion s'engage au sujet des taxes nouvelles proposées qui sont 1° Une taxe sur les débris de boissons, café, cabaret, bars, etc. ou on consomme des spiritueux, taxes qui aura pour base la valeur locative et sera établie à raison de 3% en plus du 2% actuel; 2° une taxe de 1% de la valeur locative, sur les maisons qui communiquent avec les égouts de la ville, à payer par les propriétaires; 3° une taxe de 0% de la valeur locative sur les maisons de tolérance à payer par les tenanciers.

Diverses observations sont émise au sujet de la question de ces taxes soit de leur application. Quelques membres suggèrent d'autres taxes, telles que sur les théâtres et cafés-concerts, sur les terrains vagues, sur l'occupation de la voie publique, par voie de majoration de la taxe actuelle, et enfin sur les patentes; ces différentes taxes en plus qu'elles se justifient par des considérations d'ordre divers, étant plus rémunératrices et s'adressant à des catégories de contribuables non encore taxés.

La Commission considère que ces nouvelles propositions devraient être en raison de leur importance l'objet d'études spéciales; on attendait il y a lieu d'aviser aux moyens les plus rapides pour procurer un budget ordinaire de la Municipalité, et d'attendre que les révisions des ventes de terrains permettent d'augmenter nécessairement des frais d'entretien, dépassant les ressources normales.

Les taxes proposées par le Comité des Finances sont de reste d'une application plus aisée et rentrent d'une façon plus directe dans les matières imposables au point de vue municipal.

Seule la taxe sur les maisons de tolérance ne semble pas à la Commission devoir être appliquée pour le moment, son rendement étant de reste insignifiant.

A la suite de cette discussion, la Commission, sur la proposition de M. Salvago, vote:

1. la taxe sur les établissements débitant des boissons alcooliques ou fermentés.

2. la taxe pour recouvrement des maisons exiguës, le tout conformément aux propositions du Comité des Finances; cette dernière taxe est votée à la majorité.

Le Comité des Contentieux est chargé de l'élaboration des arrêtés à prendre à cet égard, qui seront soumis ensuite à la ratification de la Commission.

TELEGRAMS.

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

AMERICA'S UNPRECEDENTED PROSPERITY.

PRESIDENT SUGGESTS REFORMS

WASHINGTON, December 5.
In his Message to Congress President Roosevelt congratulates the nation on its literally unprecedented prosperity. He recommends the introduction of a law prohibiting corporations from contributing to the expenses of political campaigns; he condemns in scathing terms the systematic application of lynching; he recommends an eight-hour labor day; he deals lengthily with trusts, and recommends an amendment of the present law if its working be found unsatisfactory; he advises the imposition of an inheritance tax, pressing especially on swollen fortunes, and suggests the desirability of instituting an income tax; he urges that legislative measures be taken to encourage American shipping; he advises reforms in the existing currency system.

The President also discusses minutely the Japanese question, insisting upon the necessity for treating all nations fairly. He declares the exclusion of Japanese from American schools to be a wicked absurdity. (Cont.)

THE PORTSMOUTH RIOTS.

LIEUT. COLLARD REPRIMANDED.

PORTSMOUTH, December 5.
Lieutenant Collard has been proved guilty of using improper orders, but not guilty of the use of abusive language. He has been reprimanded.

Lieutenant Collard, in a written defence, protested against the attack made on him in Parliament, and in the Press. He denied having made use of abusive words. He saw nothing humiliating in obeying the order "On the knees." Many witnesses deposed that the order was not given in an offensive manner. (Cont.)

TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

SECOND READING IN LORDS.

LONDON, December 5.
HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Trade Disputes Bill has passed the second reading without a division. Lord Lansdowne characterized the Bill as dangerous and inaugurating a reign of licence, but considered that it is useless to oppose it, because the people had given Parliament a mandate for this purpose; it was also necessary that the Lords should act with the greatest caution at the present time. (F.)

GERMAN COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION.

THE RECENT REVELATIONS.

BERLIN, December 4.
Yesterday, in the Reichstag, Herr Dernburg, Director of Colonial Affairs, exposed the motives of some of the revelators of the so-called Colonial scandals. His discourse was received on the right and in the gallery with great applause, which represents the real opinion of the nation. These scandals have been brought forward in the Reichstag for several years past by some deputed enemies of every national politician.

The newspaper-to-day point out that Herr Dernburg's speech has had the effect of freeing people's minds by revealing the rôle played by some members of the Opposition, who have done nothing but harass the Colonial administration in order to obtain political concessions. (Cont.)

STRIKE AT ODESSA.

SHIP LEAVES FOR ALEXANDRIA.

ODESSA, December 5.
The S.S. Comarovich has left for Alexandria notwithstanding the strike. (Havas)

ANGLO-JAPANESE BANK.

TOKYO, December 15.
The establishment of the Anglo-Japanese Bank, composed of prominent British and Japanese capitalists, has received official sanction. This is regarded as betokening an important financial alliance. (Reuters)

ECHO OF JEWISH MASSACRES.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 5.
A workman wounded the ex-assistant Governor of Bialostok, who was transferred here after the massacres of the Jews at Bialostok. He then committed suicide. (Reuters)

GREECE AND ITALY.

ATHENS, December 5.
The Chamber of Deputies has sent its thanks to the "heroic Italian people." (Havas)

TELEGRAMS.

MOROCCO. CRISIS.

STEPS TO RESTORE ORDER AT TANGIER.

TANGIER, December 5.
Moorish troops from Fez are proceeding here to restore order. The population in the vicinity is alarmed, fearing their presence will result in increased brigandage. (Reuters)

MADRID, December 5.
Admiral Touchard and Admiral Matia have settled the technical questions concerning their mission in Morocco. (Havas)

FEZ, December 5.
The Minister of War is going to Tangier to restore order. (Havas)

POWERS AND ABYSSINIA.

REPLY FROM MENELIK.

ADDIS ABABA, December 5.
Menelik replied to the notification of the agreement between Great Britain, France, and Italy, thanking the three Powers for their desire to maintain his independence and making the reservation that their agreement shall in no wise limit his sovereign rights. (Reuters)

PERSIAN FINANCES.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN LOAN VETOED.

TEHRAN, December 5.
Parliament has vetoed the Anglo-Russian loan and proposed instead to advance £500,000 by the projected national bank. Meanwhile the financial situation is critical. The Crown Prince is expected here in a week's time. (R.)

THE GREAT POWERS.

THEIR HARMONY OF VIEWS.

VIENNA, December 5.
Baron Liza d'Arenth, in a statement made before the Delegations, affirmed that the interviews with Prince von Bismarck, Signor Tittoni, and M. Iwolsky have established complete harmony of view between the four countries, and that the relations with France and England were equally friendly. (Cont.)

LEADLESS GLAZE IN ANCIENT EGYPT.

Probably few people who visited the exhibition of leadless glaze products just held in London are aware of the precedents which may be adduced from antiquity for the glazing of pottery without resort to compounds of lead. The oldest as well as the simplest of glazes is a pure silicate of soda. The Egyptian potters used pure alkaline silicates wholly free from lead. Whether this was from ignorance of the lead process is uncertain; but as the soil of Egypt is particularly rich in alkali the omission, says the "Westminster Gazette," was probably due to the abundance of a natural substitute more ready to hand. The Assyrians, on the other hand, and the Persians, after them, used lead. Of the Phœnician and Hellenic earthenwares, the earliest instances are unglazed. Gradually the Greek potters discovered the advantage of adding silica, and an alkali to the pigment employed, till they succeeded in producing the fine, thin, and completely leadless glaze which has rarely been excelled.

It was not, indeed, till the Middle Ages that lead became a customary ingredient in the glazing process. Both for artistic purposes and for durability and hardness the leadless ware has the advantage; the sole recommendation of leaded glass being the diminution of porosity and the decrease in the cost of production. Greater fusibility is secured when oxide of lead is added, and the glaze can thus be applied to a clay body which would not stand the high temperature necessary to combine and fuse a pure silico-alkaline glass. The main problem, therefore, to be solved is to discover a process which dispenses with the use of lead without increasing the cost of production. Until this is accomplished, the success of the leadless products will depend mainly on the philanthropic motives of customers; otherwise, nothing short of an international agreement could eliminate the danger to industry involved by any measure for the abolition of lead in the Potteries. (Reuters)

SALE OF PLOT ON WHICH STANDS VICTORIA COLLEGE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE ASKED FOR BY GEO. B. ALDERSON
stating terms offered for purchase and payment, before Saturday next, 9th inst.
GEO. B. ALDERSON.

NOTES FROM CYPRUS.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LARNACA, November 29.
The railway line from Nicosia to Morphou is nearing completion. Trains run daily a greater part of the distance, and this part of the system is generally expected to be the most remunerative. Visitors to Troodos next summer will be able to travel by rail as far as Erythron, and will thus be spared the dusty, tedious carriage drive through the hot plains. The sixteen miles from Erythron to the Troodos camp is through a delightful, hilly country intersected by many mountain, hills and running streams, and covered with trees and green underground.

Progress of Agriculture.
There is just now a much more active demand for modern agricultural tools and implements than has previously been known. There is quite a number of hewing and reaping machines in use, and more are on order in anticipation of next harvest. Doubtless a sport was given in this direction by the exhibition of various agricultural machines by the Agricultural Department on the occasion of the fruit and vegetable show held in Nicosia on the 31st ult. Opportunity was then afforded to farmers and peasants of seeing modern iron ploughs, dig harrows, and so forth in actual operation, as a piece of land adjoining the show-ground was expressly reserved for this purpose.

Neglected by Tourists.
A party of Frenchmen visited the Island this week, but the time they allowed themselves was far too short to enable them to do more than take a most hurried view of Paphos, and Nicosia. Having arrived at that port, they took train to the capital, where they spent less than two hours and then returned to rejoin their ship. It is more than unfortunate that this is so often the case with visitors to Cyprus. They touch at one or other of our ports, enroute for Syria, and in ignorance of the attractions of the Island, and of the distances between the various places of interest, they imagine that one day will suffice them to see all worth seeing. It is time that tourist agents should furnish better information in regard to Cyprus, which, with her railway service and a very extensive system of excellent carriage roads and fair hotels at the capital and chief ports, affords means of communication and accommodation sufficient to satisfy the needs of all but the fastidious or the delicate.

The Approach of Winter.
At last the weather, which has for several days been cloudy, has broken and rain, gentle rain, has fallen, to be followed, it is hoped, by heavier and more continuous downpours for some time to come.

CENSUS OF EGYPT.

The following article has been published by the Finance Ministry in connection with the forthcoming census:

Le Ministre des Finances, vu la loi No. 17 de 1906 ordonnant le recensement de la population; vu la délibération de l'Assemblée Générale de la Cour d'appel mixte en date du 27 novembre 1906;

ARRÊTE: Art. 1er.—Les agents du recensement sont autorisés à demander aux habitants de la zone ou à ceux qui font partie d'un groupement dont le recensement leur est confié, de répondre aux questions indiquées dans le questionnaire et annexé; ceux-ci sont tenus de donner la réponse requise.

Art. 2.—Ces agents sont autorisés à appeler ou pointer sur tous locaux et en tous endroits, toutes lettres ou marques ou tous numéros qu'ils jugent nécessaires pour le service du recensement.

Art. 3.—Les chefs de Districts d'état sont autorisés à demander aux habitants de la zone ou à ceux qui font partie d'un groupement dont le recensement leur est confié, de répondre aux questions indiquées dans le questionnaire et annexé; ceux-ci sont tenus de donner la réponse requise.

Les Directeurs d'hôtels, ainsi que les propriétaires ou tenanciers de maisons meublées, sont tenus de recevoir, de remplir et de retourner aux agents du recensement, après l'avoir signé, le questionnaire de ceux de leur établissement concernant les personnes habitant les dites établissements au moment où il sera procédé au recensement.

Sont tenus des mêmes obligations: Les entrepreneurs et directeurs de travaux agricoles, industriels ou autres, pour ce qui concerne le personnel des dits travaux.

Art. 4.—Sera punie d'une amende d'au plus cent livres égyptiennes ou d'un emprisonnement ne dépassant pas six semaines: 1. Toute personne qui déléguerait, obligerait, altérerait ou endommagerait, avant le premier jour mil neuf cent six, les lettres, marques ou numéros points ou apposeés pour les besoins du recensement;

2. Toute personne qui refuserait ou négligerait de répondre de suite aux questions indiquées dans le questionnaire ou qui donnerait sciemment une réponse inexacte;

3. Toute personne désignée à l'article 3 du présent arrêté qui aurait refusé ou négligé de remplir les obligations que lui impose le dit article.

Fait au Caire, le 2 décembre 1906.

(Signé) AHMED MASLOUM

NEW KHEDIVIAL HOTEL CAIRO.

built in 1904, Modern House, Splendid situation, Electric Light, Lift, Penthouses, 77, 78, Arrangements for families, Rooms and breakfast 7/7, 8/8, — Rooms in a Suite 10/10 and 11/11

EGYPTIAN RECORDS.

THE ABU SIMBEL TEMPLE.

In a pamphlet dealing with work accomplished in the recent University of Chicago explorations along the Nile, Prof. James H. Breasted states that in the vast temple of Abu Simbel in Nubia, he found an illustrated account of the wedding of Ramesses II. The bride in this case was, it seems, a little princess. It is plain from the reliefs and inscriptions that the bride was accompanied by, and probably was "given away" by her father. It is also certain that a big wedding feast followed the ceremony.

By means of a specially constructed camera and a new kind of illuminating apparatus, Prof. Breasted was able to take photographs of his relief and hieroglyphs concerned with the wedding party. The temple itself is decaying rapidly. Prof. Breasted says:

"The temple of Abu Simbel is not only one of the most remarkable buildings in the world, but is also a storehouse of numerous historical records. Scattered, up and down, the cliffs in the immediate vicinity of the temple are no less than sixteen large and small historical records. A number of these are among the most important historical documents of the nineteenth dynasty, but of this great body of documents no uniform publication exists, and there is no volume in which the records of Abu Simbel are collected, in accordance with modern epigraphic methods."

"The largest of the stones is that celebrating the marriage of Ramesses II. with the daughter of the king of the Hittites. It stands at the south side of the court and is some fifteen feet high. Above is a relief depicting the Hittite king and his daughter, received by Ramesses II., and below is an inscription glorifying the event, containing, forty-one lines, each about eight feet long—a total line some three hundred and twenty-eight feet in length."

"One curious new word is worth noticing here. Ramesses is saying that the winter journey of his Hittite visitors, as they pass through the northern countries on the way southward to Egypt, may be free from rain and snow. In two different places the two words occur together, showing that their association is something natural and common. The new and unknown word is evidently the Arabic and Hebrew word, meaning 'snow.' It was curious, indeed, to come to ancient Nubia to find such a word for the first time."

GREEK AND ANGLICAN CHURCHES REUNION.

The Patriarch of Constantinople has requested Mr. Mark Swaby, the British Chaplain of the Crimean Memorial Chapel, to state that the Very Rev. the Archbishop of Alexandria, Mr. Tekonopolos was not "officially sent to London" to arrange reunion between the Anglican and Eastern Churches. He has merely "received permission from his superiors to live in England" for the purpose of furthering the cause he has at heart. It must be fair to say that the Archbishop has admitted that he has a "ways" frankly explained that he is "not" to England, not as the "official representative" of the Orthodox Church, but merely "with the blessing" of the Patriarch.

After the formal consecration by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Bristol, Oxford, and Durham—among other prelates—of certain doctrine contained in the "English Hymnal," which are also cherished by the Orthodox Eastern Church, the whole question of reunion is (the "Daily News" says) practically ended, or at any rate relegated to the Greek Kalends. No doubt the Patriarch in his reply to the sermons pronounced from the pulpits of the hymnal has ignorantly "limbed down" but is original statement of opinion remains.

As a matter of fact, the Archbishop of Tekonopolos, a shrewd Greek Professor of Theology who quite understands the real position, is content for the present to aim at establishing an antea cordale between the churches, and does not anticipate immediate corporate reunion.

EGYPTIAN COTTON IN EAST AFRICA.

A correspondent who has just returned from British East Africa informs the "Manchester Guardian" that very encouraging results have attended an experiment in cotton growing in the July region made by Mr. G. Campanelli. The experimental plots were sown with Mifit and Abassi (Egyptian) seed, long-staple American, and Caravanis (improved Australian). The Associated Cotton Growers of Egypt, Limited, have reported most favourably upon the Egyptian varieties produced, which are said to have done better than is usual in Middle Egypt, yielding a longer and silkier fibre. The American also did well, and the Caravanis variety is said to have produced a staple of extraordinary length, where the roots were able to make their way down to moisture. The result, it is stated, were obtained without irrigation.

SHOOTING SEASON 1906-1907.

The Egyptian Salt & Soda Co., Ltd.
HAS ON SALE A LARGE STOCK OF BEST ENGLISH LOADED SPORTING CARTRIDGES AMBERLITE, SMOKELESS DIAMOND, SCHULTZ, and E.O.
For all particulars apply to the Office of the Company, Boulak, Cairo.

EGYPTIAN CONSTRUCTIONS, LIMITED.

IMPORTANT AMALGAMATION.

One of the best managed and most flourishing private firms in Egypt will, we hear, shortly cease to exist under its old name, as the rumors which have been current for some time past of the pending absorption of Messrs. Grant, Bondi and Chinn by the Egyptian Constructions are now confirmed, and from the New Year the two businesses will be amalgamated.

In view of the excellent reputation earned by this firm throughout Egypt, the advantage to the Egyptian Constructions cannot fail to be very great.

The two extensive additions to the Savoy Hotel, Cairo, by the Constructions are rapidly approaching completion and already great progress has been made on the large six storey building being erected for the Egyptian Estates Limited on the adjoining property.

Although this company was formed as recently as March last, its progress, even for Egypt, has been astonishing and it has already won in hand a number of very important contracts both in Cairo and Alexandria, including large railway contracts and the extensive additions to the San Stefano Casino, which are already well started, and Messrs. Grant, Bondi and Chinn have just secured for them the British Army contract for three years on more favourable terms than before.

In order to deal with their rapidly increasing business in Cairo the company has secured a splendid site of several faddans on the bank of the Nile for the erection of large, up-to-date workshops and stores, the machinery for the former having already been obtained. A similar site is also being negotiated for on the banks of the Mahmoudieh Canal for the erection of larger machine and workshops for the Alexandria business.

COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL AND LAND CO. OF EGYPT, LTD.

Sir Richard Temple, the Chairman of this company, has now been in Egypt for some little time in connection with its affairs, which, we are happy to state, in a satisfactory condition.

Our readers will remember that the company was brought out in the early part of this year and that it had placed before it several options relating to industrial and engineering concerns and to land. All the propositions have been most carefully examined, and the company have acquired the old established and flourishing business of R. Kuster and Co., contractors and engineers of Cairo and Alexandria. Sir Richard Temple has arranged for Mr. Walter Abbit to continue the management of the business with the assistance of Mr. Harry Abbit, of Alexandria. Arrangements are being made, in view of the increased capital available for the business, to open up agencies in Lower Egypt and subsequently in the Sudan, and also to extend the usefulness of the foundry at Saphth and to increase the efficiency of the machinery now employed with the object of being able to meet more rapidly and effectively the requirements of the contracts in hand and in contemplation.

The premises at Boulac, as is well known, extensive and modern, and the stock is both plentiful and up-to-date. The capital which is now at the disposal of the concern will ensure the stock being maintained at its present high level. The Boulac property comprises 4,600 square metres and is under offer to the company at £10 per metre, and there is no doubt that this price is an extremely moderate one and very advantageous to the company, especially in view of the construction of the new bridge which is about to be built across the Nile from Boulac to Gheizeh. The Saphth property comprises 1,500 square metres and is under offer to the company at £2 per metre, a price that is much below its present value.

One of the properties originally offered to the company related to certain lands on the Island of Rodah, and negotiations with reference thereto are still in progress.

The company, therefore, at the present moment, has every reason to be satisfied with the bargains made.

The registrar of the company in Egypt is Mr. N. Morrison, of Messrs. Russell, Kerr and Wynt, chartered accountants, Sharieh Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo, where the local office of the company is situated, and where any information desired regarding the company may be obtained.

The local bankers of the company are the Bank of Egypt, Limited, in Cairo, Alexandria, and Port-Said.

ST. SAVIOURS, SUEZ.

SERVICES DURING ADVENT.

SUNDAYS.

7.50. Holy Communion.

10.30. Matins: Holy Communion.

2.30. Children's Service.

5.30. Evensong and Sermon.

(Dec. 2nd and 16th only.)

WEDNESDAYS.

11.15. Litany.

5.15. Evensong and Address.

FRIDAYS.

11.15. Litany.

Dec. 21st (St. Thomas).

7.50. Holy Communion.

11.0. Matins and Litany.

5.15. Evensong and Address.

VISITORS' LIST.

GRAND CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

Prince Aly Faiz, Princess Aly Faiz, and family, Comte et Comtesse Zizina, Comte de Laviou, Baron J. de Menasse, Daninos Pasha, Col. and Mrs. Drummond Hay, Col. and Mrs. Campbell, Rev. Sir George Ralph Fetherston, Bart., Mr. Walker, Mr. Llewellyn, Mr. Milton, Mr. Salomon, Mr. Dabbous, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Gharavat, Mr. R. J. David, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Cook, Mr. H. Reuter, Mr. Altara, Capt. Amery, Mr. Squillini, Mr. Pacelli, Comm. Tittoni, Mr. H. Schutz, Mr. H. Reitering, Mr. Z. H. Hishworth, Mr. L. Haselton, Mr. Torioli, Comm. Maron, Major Hamilton, Mr. G. Stewart, Baron de Kuzel, Mr. Bakewell, Mr. R. Hanna, Mr. Verecken, Mlle. Johannet, Mme. Goussio, Dr. Apollidisi, Rahim Bey Sabri, Abbas Bey, Président Prunier, Baron and Baronesse de Schurbein, Prof. Schweinfach, Mr. Fleischer, Mr. and Mrs. Boush, Mme. H. Spangier, Mr. and Mrs. Bonobouja, Mr. Laven, Messrs. Hildburg, Mr. Hanka, Mr. Lunbia, Mr. d'Alpoigne, Mr. Michalides, Mr. Zohar, Mr. Stegmetz, Sir James and Lady Smith, Rev. and Mrs. Hardy, Mr. Beck, Mr. S. Dietelheim, Mr. M. Edrei, Mr. R. Dreyer, Mr. and Mrs. Seyfert, Mr. Krause, Mr. A. Hicken, Mr. G. Veit, Mr. Wheeler, Baronesse de Baronne de Molesquini, Mr. Labrousse, Mr. G. Rasch, Mr. Jaakid, Mr. Gatenman, Mr. F. Beck, Mr. G. Wighlton, Mr. Dember Kilburn, Mr. Bourgeois, Mrs. Chantier, Mr. and Mrs. de Ambrosi, Mr. and Mrs. Jobit, Mr. and Mrs. Hitzig, Mr. and Mrs. Mire, Mr. Kirzitz, Mr. and Mrs. Pasclano, Bimb. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. Snelling, Mr. S. A. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roussel, Mme. Demonges, Mr. Maxwell, Miss Rhodes, Mr. Vickar, Mr. and Mrs. Verasert, Mr. Fritz, Mr. de Staerke, Dr. and Mrs. Argiris, Mr. and Mrs. Sander Tongat, Mr. S. J. Cole, Dr. and Mrs. Muret, Mr. R. Frie, Mr. N. Singalia, Mr. J. Barla, Mr. Neghib Amine, Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Stack, Mr. Kephala, Mrs. Baylay, Mr. H. Boccianti, Mr. John Grey, Ing. Helti, Mr. A. Thoma, Mr. and Mrs. Spangier, Mr. Kniechke, Dr. and Mrs. Kaempf, Mr. E. O. Munk, Mr. A. Sunkind, Mr. B. Stempel, Mr. B. Grew, Mr. and Mrs. Charbonneau, Mr. C. Barber, Mr. F. Strop.

WINDSOR HOTEL, ALEXANDRIA.

Baron de Chedocour, Mr. R. Gorra, Comtesse de Belyaroli, Mr. and Mrs. Favara, Mr. W. Sherlock, Mr. M. Schaar, Mrs. A. Belli, Capt. G. Hill, Mr. A. Bayovitz, Dr. Gotschlich, Rev. W. Brown, Mr. Chevallier, Mr. and Mrs. Gilling, Mr. R. Davies, Mr. W. Parkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Sergeant, Mr. R. Mordio, Mr. V. Sevaly, Mr. R. Chancellier, Mr. and Mrs. Turabian, Mr. M. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Kateros, Mr. G. Skoufas, Mr. A. Forte, Mr. and Mrs. Cattanéo, Mr. R. Walter, Mr. F. Butler, Mr. G. Tagger, Mr. C. Gries, Mr. N. Musgrave, Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. R. Levi, Mr. B. Johnson, Mr. M. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. G. Holzer, Mr. Emil Cornet, Mr. B. Topus, Mr. G. Cioconani, Mr. R. Nicola, Mrs. B. Cramp, Mr. D. Hall, Mr. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. Favara, Mr. N. Enger, Mr. N. Emmanuel, Mr. B. Gullman, Mr. R. Antanopolis, Mr. B. Polichromadi, Mr. R. L. Bernard, Mr. G. Schuchman, Mr. M. B. Balaiche, Mr. B. Foudor, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Leonavillo, Miss. Leonavillo, Mr. N. Michalidis, Mr. D. Davies, Mr. R. Nalpas, Mr. R. G. Pecher, Mr. R. Siley, Mr. B. Tabor, Mr. D. Caparou, Mr. E. Lloyd, Dr. W. Hiller, Mrs. R. Gaddis, Mrs. A. B. Potter, Dr. Fahmy, Arif Bey, Mr. and Mrs. De Rodchenik, Mr. N. Spasich, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rodchenik, Mr. R. Mandolfi, Mr. R. Petrach, Mr. D. Deroys, Mr. R. 8 gr, Mr. R. Fleischman, Mr. and Mrs. Darlovitz, Mr. F. Bilottti.

SUEZ CANAL.

During November last 322 vessels, 147 northward and 175 southward bound, transited the Canal, and paid passenger and tonnage dues totalling fr. 9,036,692.08, as against fr. 9,338,795.12 for November, 1905. The receipts for the year to November 30 were fr. 94,710,257.04, while those for the like period last year were fr. 104,371,966.62. The 322 vessels that traversed the Canal in November consisted of 185 British, 45 German, 36 French, 16 Dutch, 9 Austrian, 3 Italian, 8 Norwegian, 1 Russian, 7 Japanese, 4 American, 3 Danish, 2 Spanish, and 2 Ottoman. The passengers numbered 19,801; 11,485 civilians, 7,370 military, and 418 pilgrims. The military were 4,700 British, 1,436 French, 1,035 Ottoman, 109 Dutch, 86 American, and 40 Italian.

TRADE MARK

HALL'S "BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND.

Guinness's T.B. HALL & CO. BASS'S

Foreign India

TRADE MARK

Extra THE BOAR'S HEAD BRAND Pale

Stout ALE & OUT.

LIGHT SPARKLING PAIN ALE

Sole Importers for Egypt and the Sudan: T. B. HALL & Co., Ltd. 77-79, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

Sole Importers for Egypt and the Sudan: G. MARCUS & Co. ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO and TANTA.

This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The Subscription List will be opened at the BANQUE DE SALONIQUE DE CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA on 15th December, 1906, and closed on or before 15th December 1906.

Helouan (Egypt) Development Company Limited.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1900).

Capital - £250,000

Divided into 250,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each.

With power to increase to £500,000 upon Resolution of the Board.

ISSUE OF 250,000 ORDINARY SHARES,
215,000 of which are now offered for subscription at par.

Payable 2s. per share upon Application, and 8s. per share upon Allotment, and the balance in Calls of 5s. each as and when required.

THERE ARE NO PREFERENCE OR FOUNDER'S SHARES.

Shares Warrants to Bearer will be delivered free of Stamp Duty to original subscribers upon payment of their Shares in full.

Directors:

ELIE TORIEL,
(Director Egyptian Lands and General Trust, Limited) Alexandria.

J. RUPERT CAMPBELL

(Chairman Egyptian Lands and Agency, Ltd.), Cairo.

AUGUSTE ROSARIO

(Messrs. Rosario Frères & Co.) Cairo.

ALFRED CHAMASS

(Director Société des Automobiles et des Omnibus du Cairo), Cairo.

EDWARD PORTI

(Manager Banque de Salonique), Alexandria.

Bankers:

BANQUE DE SALONIQUE, Alexandria.

Legal Adviser:

L. CARTON DE WIART, 8, rue d'El-Belding, Cairo.

Auditors:

RUSSELL, KERR & WYATT,
Cairo, Alexandria, and London.

Secretary & Registered Offices:

S. V. WOOD, 2, Bankersbury, London, E.C.

Secretary & Local Offices:

A. P. PHILLIPS, PAIR,
Maison Spiro, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose set out in its Memorandum of Association, to carry on business in Egypt and the Sudan, and more particularly to develop the well-known health resort of Helouan, near Cairo, by the acquisition of Land and Building sites, and by the erection of Buildings thereon, and generally with the object of acquiring interests of divers kinds in this rapidly improving district.

Although facilities for the acquisition of properties in Helouan will be believed to be afforded the Directors, yet no existing or proposed contracts to be entered into by the Co. on its incorporation are in force.

It is unnecessary to point out the paramount position held by Helouan as a health and pleasure resort, as the fame of its curative mineral springs and delightful climatic conditions are so well known and appreciated. But what is interesting to know, from a commercial point of view, is that the rapid growth of Helouan has attracted the attention of investors to the opportunity that now offers for the remunerative employment of capital in its development.

Helouan is situated about 16 miles from Cairo, and is connected by the Egyptian Delta Light Railways, Limited, the directors of which are so alive to the future of this rising suburb of Cairo, that they have or are about to expend £50,000 in improving this branch of their line. The line to Tushah was recently doubled, thus accelerating the communication and enabling the Company to put on a frequent service of Express Trains. (The journey occupying about 30 minutes). The passenger service has already been equipped with luxurious modern corridor carriages fitted with Electric Light.

Helouan is becoming increasingly popular as a residential district for City professional and business men, and a growing demand is apparent for more improved and commodious habitations than at present exist.

The yearly influx of visitors steadily continues, hotel and other residential establishments are feeling the tax on their resources to adequately meet the requirements of those seeking the health-giving advantages of Helouan's desert air.

The Golf Links, Racecourse, Paddock, Riding Stables, etc., are important attractions, and the surroundings afford the most enjoyable place for horse exercise near Cairo.

The following is given in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1900. The provision in the Articles of Association as to the remuneration of the Directors are as follows:

"As remuneration for his services as a Director the Chairman shall receive remuneration at the rate of £300 per annum, and the other Directors shall receive remuneration at the rate of £20 per annum. In addition to the said fixed remuneration there shall be divided between the Directors, in such manner as they may determine, a sum equal to 10 per cent. on the profits certified by auditors of the Company to have been made in each year in excess of a sum sufficient to provide a dividend of six

percent upon the amount paid up or credited as paid up, on the Ordinary Shares for the time being, having regard to the provisions as to the division of profits hereinafter contained, but without making any provision for a reserve fund."

"The remuneration of a Managing Director or a Director of Directors, as managers shall, from time to time, be fixed by the Directors, and may be by way of salary, or commission, or participation in profits, or by any or all of these modes."

"If any Director, being willing, shall be called upon to perform extra services, or to make any special exertions in going or residing abroad, or otherwise for any of the purposes of the Company, or as trustee for the Company or its Directors, he shall be entitled to such remuneration as the Directors, and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his remuneration as above provided."

By a contract dated 17th November, 1906 and made between Andrew Perov Phillips on behalf of the Company and the Egyptian Lands and Agency, Limited, who are in consideration of paying all the costs, charges and expenses of and incident to the preparation, executing, stamping and registration of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and the preparation, advertising, printing and the circulating of the prospectus, and all charges and legal expenses up to and including date of allotment, exclusive of stamps on Share Warrants, or any brokerage in respect of such capital, to receive a sum of seven thousand five hundred pounds from the Company.

The Egyptian Lands and Agency, Limited, has further undertaken to underwrite, for a commission of five per cent, payable by the Company, eighty-five thousand Shares of £1 each. This contract will be adopted by the Company.

Various other underwriting contracts exist:—
Two Directors, Mr. Elie Toriel and Mr. J. Rupert Campbell are interested in the promotion of the Company to the extent of £100 shares each in the Egyptian Lands and Agency Limited.

The Directors are interested as underwriters, and each will receive the five per cent. on the number of shares underwritten by him as follows:—

Elie Toriel, 5,000 shares. J. Rupert Campbell, 2,000 shares. Auguste Rosario, 3,000 shares. Alfred Chamass, 5,000 shares, and Edward Porti, 2,000 shares.

Applications for Shares should be made on the accompanying form and forwarded with cheque for the amount payable on application to the Company's Bankers. If no allotment is made, the application money will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than that applied for the surplus will be credited in reduction to the amount payable on allotment and any excess will be returned to the Applicant.

Failure to pay any instalment when due will render the previous payments liable to be forfeited.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association, which forms part of this Prospectus, is endorsed hereon.

The minimum subscription upon which the Directors may proceed to Allotment has been fixed by the Articles of Association at £100,000.

A brokerage of 8 pence per Share will be paid to Brokers and Bankers on all Shares applied for and allotted to the public on Application Forms bearing their stamps. No claims for brokerage will be recognised by the Company unless the Application Form is distinctly stamped with the name and address of Brokers whose clients are subscribing.

A Print of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and the above-mentioned Contract can be inspected at the Offices of Messrs. Carton de Wiart, Cairo.

Copies of this Prospectus and Application Forms can be obtained at the Local Offices of the Company, and from the Company's Bankers.

Dated the 1st December 1906. 28992-3-2

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company, in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association, and we respectively agree to take the number of Shares in the capital set opposite our respective names.

Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.	Number of Shares taken by each Subscriber
J. RUPERT CAMPBELL, Merchant, 10, rue de la Paix, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.	2,000
ELIE TORIEL, Banker, Galerie Messagerie, Alexandria.	5,000
F. H. RUSSELL, Accountant, Maison Chawarbi Pacha, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.	2,000
MONTAGU SUMMERS, Managing Director, Egyptian Estates Ltd., Ghizah, Egypt.	5,000
ALEXANDRE NUNGOVICH, Gentleman, Hotel Continental, Cairo.	5,000
AUGUSTE ROSARIO, Assoc. de la maison Rosario Frères & Co., Agents de change, au Cairo Rue Sharia el Maghribi.	3,000
E. J. ADDA, Associé de la maison Rosario Frères & Co., Agents de change au Cairo, Rue Sharia el Maghribi.	2,000
ALFRED CHAMASS, Banquier, au Cairo, Sharia el Maghribi.	5,000
EDWARD PORTI, Accountant, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.	2,000
JULES FRANCOIS, Rentier, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.	2,000
HARRY HINES, Surveyor, Chateaufort, Pacha, Cairo.	1,000

Dated the 17th day of November 1906.

Witness to the above signatures.

A. P. PHILLIPS, Chartered Secretary, Chawarbi Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo, Egypt.

Egyptian Land & General Trust Limited.

AVIS

Il a été déclaré un dividende intérimaire d'un shelling et six pence par action, dividende qui sera payé le 15 Décembre 1906 et joint aux versements aux bureaux de la Société, à Londres et au Cairo. Tout actionnaire inscrit qui désire passer ce dividende à quelqu'autre personne, peut le faire en remplissant la formule réglementaire déposée aux bureaux de la Compagnie, N° 10 Sharia Zervoudachi, Le Cairo.

Les livres de transfert de la Société à Londres seront fermés du 15 au 15 décembre 1906 inclusivement.

Par ordre du Conseil d'Administration.

R. MURRAY,
Secrétaire Local.

Egyptian Land & General Trust Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., on Friday, the fourteenth day of December 1906, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed advisable passing the subjoined Resolution with or without modification.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board,
L. HALLIDAY,
Secretary.

Dated this 23rd day of November 1906.

10, 7/2 Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C.

RESOLUTION.

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(a) The following articles shall be inserted after Article II, namely:—

11 a. Upon any offer of shares to the public for subscription the Company may pay a commission of not more than 7½% on the shares so offered to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe whether absolutely or conditionally for any shares in the Company.

11 b. Upon any offer of shares to the public for subscription the amount payable upon application on each share offered shall not be less than 5 per cent. of the nominal amount of the share.

(b) In Article 42 b. the sentence beginning with the words "the holder" down to and including the words "of such warrant" shall be cancelled and in lieu thereof the following sentence shall be substituted "Unless otherwise determined the following conditions shall have effect as to share warrants."

(c) In Article 42 b. (XIV) the word "three" shall be altered to "five" and the following words shall be inserted after the words "at the office of the Company," namely:—

"or at such other place in London as the Directors may fix by advertisement or unless 10 days at least before the day appointed for the meeting in the first case or before the requisition is left at the office in the second case he shall have deposited at the office of the Company or at such other place in Alexandria as the Directors shall from time to time fix by advertisement in the 'Times' newspaper and some newspaper published or circulating in Alexandria"

and after the word "together" the following words shall be inserted, namely: "in any of the foregoing cases."

(d) The following clauses shall be inserted in Article 42 b. namely:—

(vii a). Fourteen days' notice at the least specifying the time and place fixed for any general meeting and in case of special business the general nature of such business shall be given to bearers of share warrants by advertisement in manner hereinafter provided.

(vii b). Any notice required to be or which may be given to bearers of share warrants shall be sufficiently given if advertised once in 'The Times' and once in at least one newspaper published or circulating in Alexandria.

(e) In Article 53 there shall be inserted after the words "shall be given" the following words, namely, "to members holding registered shares" and before the word "member" in each place where that word occurs shall be added the word "such."

(f) In Article 137 there shall be inserted after the word "Member" where that word first occurs the words "holding registered shares."

(g) At the beginning of Article 141 there shall be inserted the following words, namely:—

"Subject to the provisions of Article 42 b (vii a)."

28990-3-3

By Order of the Board,
MACK & PALMER,
Secretaries.

68 to 74, Palmerston House,
34, Old Broad Street,
London, E.C.

Egyptian Land & General Trust.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

Head Office: 3, George Street, Edinburgh.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS ——— £11,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ——— £1,450,000
DIVIDENDS PAID ——— £2,575,000

LOCAL BOARD FOR EGYPT:

S. R. COCKSON, Esq., Manager, Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, Cairo.
R. A. HARRISON, Esq., General Manager, Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, (Egypt) Ltd. [14-11-06]

Head Office for Egypt: Standard Buildings, Cairo.

BABER, MIZRAHI & Co., Chief Agents for Alexandria.
Dalra Prince Ahmed Seif el-Din Bey, Mohamed Aly Square.

A. V. THOMSON,
Secretary for Egypt.

The Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., on Friday, the fourteenth day of December 1906, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed advisable passing the subjoined Resolution with or without modification.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board,
L. HALLIDAY,
Secretary.

Dated this 23rd day of November 1906.

10, 7/2 Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C.

RESOLUTION.

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(a) The following articles shall be inserted after Article II, namely:—

11 a. Upon any offer of shares to the public for subscription the Company may pay a commission of not more than 7½% on the shares so offered to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe whether absolutely or conditionally for any shares in the Company.

11 b. Upon any offer of shares to the public for subscription the amount payable upon application on each share offered shall not be less than 5 per cent. of the nominal amount of the share.

(b) In Article 42 b. the sentence beginning with the words "the holder" down to and including the words "of such warrant" shall be cancelled and in lieu thereof the following sentence shall be substituted "Unless otherwise determined the following conditions shall have effect as to share warrants."

(c) In Article 42 b. (XIV) the word "three" shall be altered to "five" and the following words shall be inserted after the words "at the office of the Company," namely:—

"or at such other place in London as the Directors may fix by advertisement or unless 10 days at least before the day appointed for the meeting in the first case or before the requisition is left at the office in the second case he shall have deposited at the office of the Company or at such other place in Alexandria as the Directors shall from time to time fix by advertisement in the 'Times' newspaper and some newspaper published or circulating in Alexandria"

and after the word "together" the following words shall be inserted, namely: "in any of the foregoing cases."

(d) The following clauses shall be inserted in Article 42 b. namely:—

(vii a). Fourteen days' notice at the least specifying the time and place fixed for any general meeting and in case of special business the general nature of such business shall be given to bearers of share warrants by advertisement in manner hereinafter provided.

(vii b). Any notice required to be or which may be given to bearers of share warrants shall be sufficiently given if advertised once in 'The Times' and once in at least one newspaper published or circulating in Alexandria.

(e) In Article 53 there shall be inserted after the words "shall be given" the following words, namely, "to members holding registered shares" and before the word "member" in each place where that word occurs shall be added the word "such."

(f) In Article 137 there shall be inserted after the word "Member" where that word first occurs the words "holding registered shares."

(g) At the beginning of Article 141 there shall be inserted the following words, namely:—

"Subject to the provisions of Article 42 b (vii a)."

28990-3-3

By Order of the Board,
MACK & PALMER,
Secretaries.

68 to 74, Palmerston House,
34, Old Broad Street,
London, E.C.

Egyptian Land & General Trust.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the KHEDIVIAL MAIL STEAMSHIP and GRAVING DOCK COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., on FRIDAY, THE 14TH OF DECEMBER, 1906, at 12 NOON, to receive and pass the Directors' Report and Accounts, and to declare a Dividend, to elect Directors and Auditors, and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed for 14 days from this date.

By order of the Board,
L. HALLIDAY,
Secretary.

72, Bishopsgate Street Within,
London, E.C.

23rd day of November 1906. 28995-7-6

Alexandria Water Company, Limited.

DIVIDEND INTERIM.

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont informés qu'un Dividende Interim de Deux Shillings et Six Pence par action de £5, est payable le 15 Décembre 1906, en échange du Coupon N° 38, à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd., à Alexandria, ou chez M. M. Barclay and Company, Ltd., 1, Pall Mall East, à Londres.

Par ordre du Conseil d'Administration,
J. E. CORNISH,
Administrateur-Directeur.
Alexandrie, le 5 Décembre 1906. 29012-4-1

Davies Bryan & Co.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL BUILDINGS CAIRO.

ST. DAVID'S BUILDINGS ALEXANDRIA.

AND 35-37 NOBLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SEASON 1906-7.

New Stock of the Latest London Novelties.

NEW BLACKS

NEW BLUES

NEW GREYS

NEW TWEEDS

NEW OVERTCOATINGS

NEW VESTINGS

Agents for the celebrated Tevia Tweed.

ALL GARMENTS CUT BY EXPERIENCED ENGLISH CUTTERS.

Fit and Style Guaranteed.

NEW COLLARS

NEW TIES

NEW SHIRTS

NEW CLOVES

NEW UNDERCLOTHING

NEW HOSIERY

STRAW HATS

FELT HATS

SILK HATS

HELMETS

CAPS

PANAMAS

Hats specially fitted by a practical Hatter.

Felt & Panama Hats cleaned.

STYLISH BOOTS

COURT SHOES

PUTTIE LEGGINGS

TENNIS GOODS

CRICKET GOODS

FOOTBALLS, ETC.

Try our renowned Boatie Boot at £1.

FOOTBALL BOOTS

at special prices for Clubs.

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TO OUR VISITORS.

The Egyptian Gazette has much pleasure in presenting to its subscribers the accompanying description of some of the many interesting routes by which they may travel homeward. Great care has been taken to arrange them as accurately and concisely as possible, and it will be found that none of them are fraught with difficulty. In choosing the route home there are several things to be considered. To begin with there is the difference in climate between Egypt and the various points at which you may arrive in Europe.

This depends partly upon the month in which you leave Egypt, for Cairo in January may be a little warmer than the Riviera, and possibly not so warm as Sicily, but in March it will be warmer than Rome, and more uniformly warm than many other places in Europe. Many people leave Egypt far too early in the year, for as a rule the weather in April and May is perfect. The warmest place to go to on leaving Egypt is Sicily.

Some will want to take into consideration the number of days to be spent at sea, and we therefore subjoin a list showing the time occupied on each of the various routes between Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

They are as follows:—

The long sea routes—from Port Said or Alexandria to Plymouth, Southampton, London or Liverpool—occupy about 14 days. The short ones are as follows:—

Port Said or Alexandria to Brindisi	3 days
Alexandria to Messina	3 "
Port Said or Alexandria to Marseilles	5 "
Alexandria to Venice and Trieste	5 1/2 "
Alexandria to Naples	5 "
Port Said to Genoa	5 "
Port Said to Naples	4 "
Alexandria to Constantinople	4 "
Alexandria to Piræus	2 "
Port Said to Gibraltar	2 "

The steamers of the P. & O., North German Lloyd, Orient, and Messageries Maritimes are the largest. The Anchor, British India, and Bibby Lines are also excellent, and their steamers are largely patronised by travellers to Egypt.

As regards the train journeys from Cairo the shortest is that to Alexandria, without change (3 hours). That to Port Said can now be made without change in 4 1/2 hours.

The least expensive way to England is by the Moss, Papayanni, Prince, and Westcott lines of steamers from Alexandria to Liverpool. The German Levant line has also good steamers from Alexandria to Hamburg.

The quickest through Continental routes are by P. & O. Brindisi-express from Port Said, and the Austrian Lloyd Trieste-Vienna express from Alexandria.

As regards heavy luggage, it must be borne in mind that very little luggage is allowed free on the railways of Europe, but there are several good and responsible forwarding agents in Egypt who undertake at a fixed charge to deliver packages to any address in Europe.

The quickest manner of getting to Europe from Port Said is undoubtedly by the fast Mail Steamers "Osiris" and "Isis" to Brindisi. One of these leaves Port Said every week, as soon as possible after receiving the Indian

mails from the great liner arrived from Bombay.

These small but comfortable ships have enormously powerful engines, and attain a very high rate of speed. They are called the "Ferry boats," having been specially built to carry British mail from Port Said to Brindisi. If you are going straight through to England you will find the train waiting at Brindisi which will take you to Calais without changing. It has complete arrangements for sleeping and eating on board, and you should arrive in London on the fifth day from leaving Port Said.

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SYRACUSE.

GRAND HOTEL

PIAZZA MAZZINI, SYRACUSE (SICILY).
First Hotel in the Town.

SYRACUSE (SICILY).

HOTEL DES ETRANGERS.

"CASA POLITI."
First Class, Electric Light, Lift, Central Heating, Private Bath, ALL COMFORTS.
Proprietor: ENGELKE-ZUNKE.

PALERMO.

Villa Igtea
Grand Hotel.
G. GIANI, Proprietor.

SORRENTO.

HOTEL TRAMONTANO

Hotels Tramontano & Tasso, & Hotel-Pension Syrena. These excellent hotels, which are situated in the best part of what is probably the most beautiful spot in Italy, are the annual resort of the most distinguished English and American families. The principal centre for excursions. Electric light throughout. Tennis, English church.
Mr. G. TRAMONTANO, Proprietor & Manager.

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Private Bathrooms. Steam Heating throughout.
Nearest Sanitary arrangements.
HAUSER & DOEFNER, Proprietors.

The Hotel Baglioni.
FIRST CLASS.
EVERY MODERN COMFORT.
Branch House: HOTEL D'ITALIE, BOLOGNA.

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FULL SOUTH.
LUNGARNO DELLA ZECOA.
Beautiful view of the surrounding hills.
First class Hotel with Every Modern Comfort.

HOTEL
Florence Washington.
LUNGARNO.
First Class Family House. All Modern Comforts.
Entirely Renovated.
G. GOBBO, Proprietor.

PISA
GRAND HOTEL
AND
HOTEL DE LONDRES.
The only Hotel with Central Heating.

RAPALLO.
GRAND HOTEL VERDI.
FIRST CLASS. ALL MODERN COMFORTS.
LAWN TENNIS.
P. G. SANPIETRO.

SICILY.

The direct route to Sicily is by the Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamers, which leave Alexandria weekly for MESSINA, where one can train to TAORMINA, one of the most charming and popular places on the island. Giardini is the station at which to alight, and the drive up to Taormina is most delightful, occupying about one hour. In and around the town is much to interest the visitor. The theatre is of Greek origin, but restored under the Romans. CATANIA is the starting place for the ascent of Etna, and here also is a fine Cathedral. The Greek, Roman, and Saracenic remains that are found all over the island are an endless source of pleasure. SYRACUSE has an interesting history, having been a Greek city, which was designed by Demosthenes in B.C. 413, and taken by the Romans in A.D. 212, when Archimedes was slain—his tomb is to be seen. The cathedral was once an ancient pagan temple. PALERMO, with about 300,000 inhabitants, is the capital of the island, and enjoys a delightful climate. Much of interest is to be found in this fine city. The Palazzo Reale is of Saracenic origin and close to it the church of S. Giovanni degli Eritimi with its picturesque cloisters. The Cathedral, M. seum, Botanic Gardens, Villa Giulia and Royal Park are also worth a visit.

CENTRAL ITALY.

The fine steamers of the North German Lloyd leave Alexandria every Wednesday during the season for Naples, the voyage being only 3 days.

NAPLES is also reached in 10 hours from Palermo by the Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamers, which leave daily. One cannot approach Naples or leave it without wishing to explore some of its islands, besides the lovely places on its bay—Castellare and Sorrento. The small steamer that takes you to Sorrento (you can drive too) will take you to Capri.

From Naples to ROME is a train journey of but five hours. All who can will devote at least one week to visiting the many historical and interesting portions of the Eternal City, whose charms and beauties are too well-known to need comment here.

Leaving the Eternal City with much regret, a railway journey of five hours brings you to FLORENCE, where another week can well be spent admiring the City of Flowers and its surrounding country. In Florence itself the churches and galleries are of absorbing interest, whilst the local promenades and excursions should not be omitted. The Cascine is the most attractive and fashionable promenade in Florence, whilst the Viale dei Colli, one of the finest walks in Europe, opened 35 years ago, goes winding up through the hills a distance of four miles. The most delightful excursion outside Florence is that to Vallombrosa, with its Monastery 3,300 feet above the sea level. This is made first by ordinary train from Florence to S. Elia, thence by cog-wheel railway to Salsomaggiore. The ascent through groves of oaks takes an hour, and most striking panoramas are unfolded to view.

PISA is easily reached from Florence in about 2 hours; here there is a fine Cathedral and the Leaning Tower. A stay of at least one night should if possible be made in order to enjoy the view from the Campanile at sunset.

VIAREGGIO. One of the most delightful places on the Italian Riviera near Pisa and on the main line from Rome to Genoa. It is a very convenient half-way house between Egypt and England, and where living is reasonable and the air and surroundings exceptionally good.

NORTHERN ITALY.

GENOA (La Superba).—The most picturesque and interesting city in Italy, with the record of having one of the lowest death averages of European cities and a phenomenally equable temperature—warm in winter and deliciously cool breezes from the surrounding mountains and the Mediterranean in summer.

The patriarchal home of Italy's most ancient nobility, whose palaces, gardens, and famous collections of statuary, frescoes and paintings, are a constant delight to thousands of travellers who annually sojourn in Genoa. Then there are the superbly decorated marble churches containing exquisite marble columns and historical paintings, and the incomparable Campo Santa filled with its wonderful tombs.

From Genoa to Milan is a matter of only three hours by rail.

MILAN is a good centre for Northern Italy before making the tour of the Lakes. The Cathedral is the principal attraction, with its beautiful windows illustrating the History of the Bible. The public gardens and the monumental cemetery are also worth a visit.

Between Bologna and Milan and only an hour's ride from Milan is Salsomaggiore, a renowned health resort on account of its thermal springs, change trains at Borgo San Donnino and in half-an-hour you are at Salsomaggiore.

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GRAND HOTEL VILLA POLITI.

NEWLY ENLARGED and thoroughly refurbished. Electric Light throughout. Central Heating in every room. Beautiful Gardens.
A concert daily. New Proprietor.
HOTEL GRANDE BRITANNIA
HOTEL METROPOLITANO

TAORMINA.

SAN DOMENICO

PALACE HOTEL

FIRST CLASS. EVERY COMFORT.
A. MARINI, Manager.

PALERMO

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First Class. Only Hotel in Palermo with Central Heating Apparatus throughout. Electric Light. Lift. Winter Garden. 100 Rooms, nearly all sunny. Best and Healthiest Situation.
P. WEINEN, Proprietor and Manager.

PALERMO (SICILY).

GRAND HOTEL TRINACRIA

The ONLY Hotel in Palermo facing the Sea. Central Heating. Electric Lift and Light. Private and Public Bathrooms.
ROMAN HEYN Manager
Formerly at the Hotel Cecil London.

NAPLES.

SANTA LUCIA HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS.
Every Modern Comfort.
Central Heating. Private Baths, Etc.

NAPLES G^D

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FIRST CLASS. LATEST COMFORTS.

LE SAVOY, NAPLES.

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
STEAMHEATING.
Electric Light Throughout.
LIFT.
Winter Garden.
QUARTER. AMERICAN BAR.

GRAND HOTEL ROYAL

GRANDE BRETAGNE.
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APARTMENTS WITH PRIVATE BATHS.
Hot and cold running water in every room. Central Heating.
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MILAN.
HOTEL CONTINENTAL.
FIRST CLASS.
FULL SOUTH.
CENTRAL.

ALASSIO.

ITALIAN RIVIERA.
GRAND HOTEL
MEDITERRANEE.
First Class. On the Sea Shore.
SEA BATHING.

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